

The University of Chicago

**WORDS FOR CLOTHING IN THE PRIN-
CIPAL INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES**

**A PART OF THE DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE
GRADUATE FACULTY IN CANDIDACY FOR THE
DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY**

DEPARTMENT OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY

**BY
GEORGE SHERMAN LANE**

**REPRINT OF LANGUAGE DISSERTATION NO. 9, PUBLISHED BY
THE LINGUISTIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA, SEPTEMBER, 1931**

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this thesis is to survey the semantic development of some of the more important words for clothing in the principal Indo-European languages. Several of the minor languages, as Armenian and Albanian and the modern Indian and Iranian dialects, have been excluded, except by way of occasional mention for reasons of comparison.

Each article, that is each group of synonyms, is introduced by a tabular survey. In the discussion following, large cognate groups, where there are such, are considered first. Otherwise the arrangement is by language groups, namely Greek, Italic, Celtic, Germanic, Baltic, Slavic, Indo-Iranian, in this order. An arrangement following a semantic classification, often involving doubtful decisions, has been judged less practicable. But important parallelisms in semantic source have been indicated either by summary statement or by cross references.

In selecting the synonyms the ordinary dictionaries have been used and the results checked as carefully as possible. The intention is to cover the usual standard expressions for a given notion. To include the occasional or dialectic equivalents, such as form the subject of special dialectological studies like those based on the French *Atlas linguistique*, would be an almost endless task.

In comparing words for specific articles of clothing great difficulty is encountered on account of the changing fashions of different peoples and periods. Words grouped under 'coat', 'skirt', etc. cover a great diversity of garments and are only very roughly synonymous.

For the etymologies the standard works have been constantly consulted, but the reference is, wherever possible, to the new Walde-Pokorny *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen* where other discussions are cited.

The thesis is intended to contribute towards the chapter on clothing in the Dictionary of selected Indo-European Synonyms projected by the Department of Comparative Philology of the University of Chicago, under the direction of Professor Carl D. Buck.

1. CLOTHE, DRESS

a = transitive, b = dress (oneself), be clothed in

Grk. ἐννυμι (a, mid. b)	Goth. <i>wasjan</i> (ab, refl. b)	Lith. <i>apredyti</i> (a, refl. b)
ἐνδύω (ab, mid. b)	ON <i>verja</i> (a)	<i>vilkėti</i> (b)
NG ὑτύω (a, mid. b)	<i>klæða</i> (a, refl. b)	<i>apsigerbti</i> (b)
Lat. <i>vestio</i> (a, pass. b)	Dan. <i>klæde</i> (a, refl. b)	Lett. <i>valkāt</i> (b)
<i>induo</i> (ab, pass. b)	Sw. <i>klāda</i> (a, refl. b)	(<i>ap</i>) <i>gērbt</i> (a, refl. b)
It. <i>vestire</i> (ab, refl. b)	OE <i>werian</i> (ab)	ChSl. <i>oděti</i> (a, refl. b)
Fr. <i>vêtir</i> (a, refl. b)	<i>gewædian</i> (a)	<i>oblěkati</i> (a, refl. b)
<i>revêtir</i> (a, refl. b)	<i>scrȳdan</i> (a, refl. b)	<i>oblačiti</i> (a, refl. b)
<i>habiller</i> (a, refl. b)	ME <i>clothe</i> (ab)	Boh. <i>odíti</i> (a, refl. b)
Sp. <i>vestir</i> (ab, refl. b)	<i>dresse</i> (ab)	<i>oblěkati</i> (a, refl. b)
Rum. <i>îmbrăca</i> (ab, refl. b)	NE <i>clothe</i> (a)	<i>ošatiti</i> (a, refl. b)
	<i>dress</i> (ab)	Pol. <i>odziać</i> (a)
	Du. <i>kleeden</i> (a, refl. b)	<i>oblec</i> (a, refl. b)
OIr. <i>ētim</i> (a, pass. b)	OHG <i>werjen</i> (a, refl. b)	<i>ubierać</i> (a, refl. b)
<i>intuiger</i> (a, pass. b)		Russ. <i>oděť</i> (a, refl. b)
NIr. <i>ēaduighim</i> (ab)	<i>wāten</i> (a, refl. b)	<i>oblekat'</i> (a, refl. b)
W. <i>gwisgo</i> (ab)	MHG <i>kleiden</i> (a, refl. b)	
<i>dilladu</i> (a)		
Br. <i>gwiska</i> (ab)	<i>wæten</i> (a, refl. b)	
	NHG <i>kleiden</i> (a, refl. b)	Skt. <i>vas-</i> (caus. a, mid. b)
		Av. <i>vah-</i> b)

The transitive 'dress (another)' and 'dress (oneself), be clothed in, wear', here distinguished as *a* and *b* respectively, are generally expressed by the same or by differentiated forms of the same verb, as reflexive or middle for sense *b*, e.g. Fr. *habiller* (a), refl. *s'habiller* (b), ChSl. *oděti* (a), refl. *oděti se* (b), Grk. ἐννυμι (a), mid. ἐννυμαι (b), etc.

1. IE **wes-* 'clothe' (perhaps an extension of **eu-* 'pull on, over' cf. below 3). Walde 1. 309.

Grk. ἐννυμι (Ion. εἴνυμι), from **ῥεννυμι*; Skt. *vas-*, Av. *vah-*; Lat. *vestio*, It. *vestire*, Fr. *vêtir*, *revêtir*, Sp. *vestir*; W. *gwisgo*, Br. *gwiska*; Goth.

wasjan, ON *verja*, OE *werian* (NE *wear*), OHG *werjen*; Arm. *z-genum* (b), from IE **wes-nu-* (Hübschmann, Arm. Gramm. 1. 466); Alb. *veš* (a), *višem* (b).

The Germanic forms were mostly replaced at an early date by the group represented in NE *clothe* (below 5). Icelandic and English alone have kept continuants of **wes-* in the modern vocabulary, and only the former in sense *a* 'clothe another'. And even here the colloquial use is largely restricted to the past pple. *varinn* 'clad'. In Old English *werian* is rarely used in sense *a* even at the earliest date (cf. Bosworth-Toller s. v.; NED gives no examples), and today *wear* is no longer felt as 'be clothed in', but takes the place in respect to clothing which in other languages is filled by 'carry', cf. NHG *kleider tragen*, Fr. *porter des vêtements*, NG *φορῶ ποῦχα*.

OHG *werjen* was lost quite early through confusion with the homonym *werjen* (= Goth. *warjan*) 'protect', both verbs meaning also 'cover'. It survived in MHG *entwērn* 'rob, plunder, take away one's arms', lit. 'undress'.

2. Grk. *ἐρδύω*, NG *εἰρύω*, cpd. of *δύω* 'plunge, enter, penetrate': Skt. *upā-du-* 'pull on', IE **deu-*. Walde 1. 777f.

3. Lat. *induo* (that is *ind-uo*, cf. Umbr. *an-ouihimu* 'induitur'), from IE **eu-* 'pull on, over', in Lith. *avėti*, ChSl. *obuti* 'wear shoes', etc. Walde 1. 109.

Fr. *habiller*, originally 'put in shape, arrange', from *habit*, Lat. *habitus* 'dress', for earlier 'state, condition'. As *habit* 'condition' was specialized to 'dress, garment' its derivative suffered a similar semantic change (cf. 2. 2).

Rum. *îmbrăca*, from Lat. *brācae*, *braccae* 'trousers' (11. 1), cf. Lat. *brācātus* 'wearing trousers'. The earlier meaning of Rum. *brace* 'drawers' (like It. *brache*, Fr. *braie*) was 'swaddling clothes'; later the use was transferred to adults. Pușcariu 780.

4. OIr. *ētim*, and *intuiger* (usually pass. *intuighther*), both from **in-teg-*, **in-tog-*: Lat. *tego* 'cover', *toga* 'gown', Grk. *στέγω*, IE **(s)teg-* 'cover'. Walde 2. 621; Pedersen 2. 655.

Here also NIr. *ēaduighim*, but apparently back-formation from *ēadach*, OIr. *ētach* 'clothing, cloth', itself an abstract of the apparent root *ēt-* in *ētim* 'clothe'.

W. *dilladu*, from *dillad* 'clothes' (2. 3).

5. ON *klæða*, OE past pple. *geclāded* (for *geclāðod*), ME, NE *clothe*, MHG *kleiden*, etc., all late derivatives of the respective words for 'cloth' or 'garment, clothes', ON *klæði*, OE *clāþ*, MHG *kleit* (2. 4).

OE *gewēdian*, OHG *wāten*, MHG *wāten*, from the words for 'clothes', OE *gewēde*, OHG *wāt* (2. 4).

OE *scrȳdan*, from *scrūd* 'dress, clothing, attire; article of dress, garment' (2. 4).

ME *dresse*, NE *dress*, in Chaucer still merely 'prepare, get ready', from OFr. *dresser* 'arrange', Lat. **directiāre*, from *directus* 'straight'. NED s.v.; Meyer-Lübke 2645.

6. Lith. *aprėdyti*, from *rėdas* 'order', borrowed from Wh. Russ. *rėdž* = Pol. *rząd*, *rzęd*, ChSl. *rědŭ* 'order'. Brückner, Sl. Fmdw. 125. No certain connections outside Slavic, cf. Pedersen, KZ 38. 310, Walde 2. 368f.

Lith. *vilkėti*, Lett. *valkāt*: Lith. *vilkti*, Lett. *vilkt* 'draw, pull', ChSl. *vlěšti* (cf. below 7), IE **welk-*. Walde 1. 306.

Lith. *apsigerbti*, Lett. *apgērbt*, *gērbt* (the Lett. probably from the Lith., cf. Mühl.-Endz. 1. 698): Lith. *gerbti* 'praise, treat honorably', Lith. *garbė* 'honor', Lett. *garbāt* 'care for, attend'. Semantic development apparently from 'honor' through 'adorn, decorate' to 'dress', cf. Leskien, Abl. 362.

7. ChSl. *oděti*, SCr. *odjeti*, Boh. *odíti*, Pol. *odziać*, Russ. *oděť* (also the iterative forms ChSl. *oděvati*, *odějati*, etc.), cpd. of *obŭ* (o-) and ChSl. *děti* 'put, place', etc.: Grk. *τιθῆμι*, Skt. *dhā-* 'place', IE **dhē-*. Berneker 1. 191ff.

ChSl. *oblěkati*, SCr. *oblačiti*, Boh. *oblékati*, Pol. *oblec*, Russ. *oblekat'*, for **ob-wlek-*, cpd. of *obŭ* 'about' and ChSl. *vlěšti*, Boh. *vléci*, Pol. *wlec* 'draw, trail' (cf. above 6).

Boh. *ošatiti*, from *šaty* 'clothes' (2. 6).

Pol. *ubierać*, iter. of *ubrać* 'take away', cpd. of *u* 'at, on, by' (or as verbal prefix simply perfective) and *brać* 'take, seize, hold' (ChSl. *bŭrati* 'bear, collect'; Grk. *φέρω*, IE **bher-* 'carry'; Walde 2. 135ff.). Perhaps the original force was 'put in order, arrange', cf. Russ. *ubirat'* *komnatu* 'put a room in order, furnish a room'.

2. CLOTHING, CLOTHES; GARMENT

Grk. ἔσθῃς	Goth. <i>wasti</i>	Lith. <i>rubai</i>
εἶμα	ON <i>klæði</i>	<i>drabu žis</i>
ἱμάτιον	<i>būningr</i>	<i>drapanos</i>
NG ρούχα	<i>fōt</i>	<i>aprédiš</i>
ἐνδυμα	Dan. <i>klæder</i>	Lett. <i>drēbes</i>
φόρεμα	Sw. <i>kläder</i>	<i>apgērbs</i>
Lat. <i>vestis</i>	<i>klädning</i>	ChSl. <i>odežda</i>
<i>vestitus</i>	OE <i>clāpes</i>	<i>odēja</i>
<i>vestimentum</i>	<i>gewæde</i>	<i>odēnije</i>
It. <i>veste</i>	<i>rēaf</i>	<i>riza</i>
<i>vestito</i>	<i>scrūd</i>	SCr. <i>odječa</i>
<i>abito</i>	ME <i>clothes</i>	<i>odijelo</i>
Fr. <i>vêtement</i>	<i>iwede</i>	<i>ruho</i>
<i>habit</i>	NE <i>clothes</i>	<i>haljina</i>
Sp. <i>vestido</i>	<i>clothing</i>	Boh. <i>odev</i>
<i>ropa</i>	Du. <i>kleederen</i>	<i>oblek</i>
Rum. <i>îmbrăcămintе</i>	<i>kleding</i>	<i>šata</i>
<i>haină</i>	OHG <i>wāt</i>	Pol. <i>odzież</i>
OIr. <i>díllat</i>	<i>gíwāti</i>	<i>odzienie</i>
<i>étach</i>	MHG <i>kleit</i>	Russ. <i>odežda</i>
NIr. <i>éadach</i>	<i>kleidunge</i>	<i>oděžka</i>
W. <i>díllad</i>	<i>wāt</i>	Skt. <i>vasana-</i>
<i>gwisg</i>	NHG <i>kleid</i>	<i>vastra-</i>
Br. <i>dílhad</i>	<i>kleidung</i>	<i>ceła-</i>
<i>gwisgamand</i>		Av. <i>vañhana-</i>
		<i>vastra-</i>

Most of the words listed are used in the singular for an article of clothing, a 'garment', and in the plural for 'clothes'. These are listed in the singular form. Those meaning 'cloth' or the like in the singular, 'clothes' in the plural, are listed in the plural. Still others are collectives or used only in the plural. Special meanings for both numbers are given in the discussion.

Many of the words are derivatives of IE **wes-* or from other words meaning 'clothe', some from words for 'cloth' (OE *clāpes*, Lith. *rubai*, etc.), or from 'plunder, spoils' (Sp. *ropa*, OE *rēaf*, SCr. *ruho*).

1. Grk. ἔσθῃς 'garment, dress', pl. 'clothes', originally fem. of the rare neut. ἔσθος 'garment', from **wes-dhos*; Grk. εἶμα 'dress, garment', pl. 'clothing' = Cret. *ῥῆμα* from **ῥεσμα*; Grk. (Att.) ἱμάτιον = Ion.

εἰμάτιον 'outer garment, cloak', pl. 'clothes' from εἶμα: all to IE *wes- 'clothe', in ἔννυμι, etc. (1. 1).

NG ρούχα pl. 'clothes' (sg. 'cloth'), from the Slavic (below 6).

NG ἐνδυμα 'garment', pl. 'clothes', from Grk. ἐνδύω 'dress, clothe' (1. 2).

NG φόρεμα 'garment' (esp. 'woman's dress'), pl. 'clothes', late form of Grk. φόρημα 'burden' thence 'ornament', from Grk. φορέω 'carry' also 'wear' (as regularly NG φορῶ), frequentative of φέρω 'carry' (IE* bher-; Walde 2. 153).

2. Lat. *vestis*, *vestitus*, *vestimentum* 'garment, etc.', pl. 'clothes', whence It. *veste*, *vestito*, Fr. *vêtement*, Sp. *vestido*, to Lat. *vestio* 'clothe', etc., IE *wes- (cf. above 1).

It. *abito*, Fr. *habit* 'garment', pl. 'clothes', from Lat. *habitus* 'dress' for earlier 'state, condition', from *habeo* 'have, hold'. Meyer-Lübke 3964.

Sp. *ropa* coll. 'dry goods, clothing', from the Germanic, cf. OHG *roub* 'spoils', OE *rēaf* 'garment, clothing, spoils'. Hence also It. *roba* 'stuff', Fr. *robe* 'dress' (7. 2). Meyer-Lübke 7090.

Rum. *îmbrăcămintă* coll. 'clothes' (pl. rare), from *îmbrăca* 'clothe' (1. 3).

Rum. *haină* 'garment', pl. 'clothes', from the Slavic (cf. below 6).

3. OIr. *díllat*, borrowed from W. *díllad* (cf. Pedersen 1. 24), Br. *dilhad* (coll.) 'clothing', derivatives of a Celtic **dili-* 'fitting', in OIr. *díl* 'agreeable', NIr. *díl* 'dear'. Connection outside Celtic is difficult. That suggested by Henry 98 with Goth. *ga-tíls* 'suitable' is not probable (cf. Feist 360f.).

OIr. *étach* 'clothes', NIr. *éadach* 'cloth, clothes', from the apparent root *ēt-* in OIr. *étim* 'clothe' (1. 4).

W. *gwisg* 'garment, clothing', also pl. 'clothes' = Br. *gwisk* 'swaddling clothes, layer', formerly 'clothing', but now replaced in latter sense by *gwiskamand* (coll.) which has borrowed the suffix of Fr. *vêtement*: W. *gwisgo*, Br. *gwiska* 'clothe', IE *wes- (1. 1).

4. Goth. *wasti* 'garment', pl. clothing': *wasjan* 'clothe', IE *wes- (above).

ON. *klæði*, Dan. *klæder*, Sw. *kläder* (pl.) 'clothes' (sg. 'cloth'), Sw. *klädning* 'garment, clothes'; OE *clāpes*, ME, NE *clothes* (pl., in sg. 'cloth'); MHG *kleit*, NHG *kleid* 'garment', pl. 'clothes', MHG *kleidunge*, NHG *kleidung* (coll.) 'clothing', from words originally meaning 'cloth' (3. 4).

ON *būningr* 'equipment, armor, clothing', from *būa* 'prepare, equip;

dwell; deal with, behave, etc.': Goth. *bauan* 'till, dwell', etc. (IE **bheu-* 'become, be'; Walde 2. 104ff.).

ON *fat* (pl.) 'clothes', sg. *fat* 'vessel, baggage, article of clothing' = OE *fæt*, OS *fat*, OHG *faz* 'vessel': Goth. *ga-feteins* 'adornment', perhaps further to Lith. *puodas* 'bowl', from a root meaning 'seize, hold' to 'container, vessel', then for the body 'garment'. The whole group is uncertain. Cf. Walde 2. 22.

OE *gewæde*, ME *iwede* (NE *weeds*), OHG *giwāti*, *wāt*, MHG *wāt* (coll.) 'clothing' (derived verbs OE *gewædian*, OHG *wāten*, MHG *wāten* 'clothe'), originally words for 'cloth', cf. ON *vād* 'cloth' (3. 4).

OE *rēaf* 'garment', pl. 'clothes', properly 'spoils, booty': OHG *roub* 'spoils', ON (*val*-)*rauf* 'spoils (from the slain)' (whence denom. OE *rēafian*, etc. 'plunder'): OE *rēofan*, ON *rjúfa* 'tear apart', IE **reu-p-*, in Lat. *rumpo*, Skt. *rup* 'break', extension of IE **reu-* (cf. SCr. *ruho*, below 6). Walde 2. 254f.

OE *scrūd* 'dress, clothing, attire; article of dress, garment' (hence *scrȳdan* 'clothe'), ME *schroud* also in some instances as a general word for clothing (NE *shroud*) = ON *skrūð* 'ornament, furniture' (sense 'rigging of a ship' fictitious? cf. NED): OHG *scrotan* 'hew, cut', etc., from IE **sqreut-*, extension of **sger-* 'cut'. Walde 2. 586.

5. Lith. *rubai* (pl.) 'clothes' (sg. not used), from Wh. Russ. *rub* = ChSl. *rabŭ* 'pannus' (3. 6). Brückner, Sl. Fmdw. 128.

Lith. *drabužis* 'garment', as coll. 'clothes', Lett. *drēbe* 'cloth, garment', pl. 'clothes': Lith. *drobė* 'linen cloth', Boh. *z-draby* 'rags, tatters', Bulg., SCr. dial. *dreha* 'dress', perhaps from IE **der-*, in ChSl. *dirati* 'tear', Goth. *dis-tairan* 'tear to pieces', etc. (Cf. Mühl.-Endz. 1. 497; Berneker 1. 219; Walde 1. 803). It is difficult to determine whether the semantic development in these words has been from 'rag' to 'cloth' then 'garment', or whether 'rags' was originally an expressive or depreciatory term.

Lith. *drapanos* (pl. only) 'clothes': Skt. *drāpi-* 'cloak', Av. *drafša-* 'banner', apparently ChSl. *drapati* 'scratch, tear'. The connection with late Lat. *drappum* (Fr. *drap*) 'cloth' is not clear. Berneker 1. 220; Walde 1. 802.

Lith. *aprėdas*, *aprėdalas* (coll.) 'clothing', from *aprėdyti* 'clothe' (1. 6).

Lett. *apgērbs* (coll.) 'clothing, costume', from *apgērbt* 'clothe' (1. 6).

6. ChSl. *odežda*, *oděja*, *oděniže*, SCr. *odječa*, *odijelo*, Boh. *odev*, Pol. *odzież*, *odzienie*, Russ. *odežda*, *oděžka* (coll.) 'clothes, dress, attire', to ChSl. *oděti*, *oděvati*, etc. 'clothe' (1. 7).

ChSl. *riza*, translating variously *ἐνδυμα*, *ἱμάτιον*, *ἑσθής*, *χιτῶν*, three times *ὀθόνιον* 'linen cloth': Russ. *riza* 'chasuble', Bulg. *riza* 'shirt', Boh.

říza 'long garment' (Lith. *ryzai* 'rags' borrowed), otherwise obscure Miklosich 279.

SCr. *ruho* 'garment, clothing' : Pol. *rucho* 'train' (on a dress), also 'a woman's garment' (hence OPruss. *rūkai* 'clothes'), Bulg. *roucha* 'cloth', ChSl. *rucho* 'cloth, load', originally 'spoils' : *rušiti* 'wreck, destroy', IE **reu-s-*, extension of **reu-* (cf. above 4). Hence NG *ῥούχα* 'clothes', Rum. *rufă* 'washing'. Cf. Brückner, KZ 42. 362.

SCr. *haljina* 'dress', pl. 'clothes', cf. *halja* 'dress, coat', Bulg. *halina* 'long upper garment', *halija* 'rug', from Turk. *çali* 'carpet'.

Boh. *šata* 'dress', pl. 'clothes' (hence *ošatiti* 'clothe') : Pol. *szata* 'a garment', of unknown origin. Brückner 542.

Boh. *oblek* (coll.) 'clothing', from *oblékati* 'clothe' (1. 7).

7. Skt. *vasana-*, Av. *vayhana-* (= Hom. *ἑαρός* 'robe, garment' from **φεσάvos*); Skt., Av. *vastra-* 'garment', pl. 'clothes', all from IE **wes-* 'clothe' (1. 1).

Skt. *cela-* 'garment, clothing', from *cil-* (rare) 'put on clothes', of uncertain etymology; perhaps to Lith. *kailis* 'hide, pelt'. Uhlenbeck 93.

3. CLOTH

Grk. ὕφασμα	Goth. <i>fana</i>	Lith. <i>milas</i>
ῥάκος	ON <i>klæði</i>	<i>gelumbé</i>
NG ὕφασμα	<i>vāð</i>	Lett. <i>vadmals</i>
πανά	<i>dūkr</i>	<i>drēbe</i>
	Dan. <i>klæde</i>	<i>drāna</i>
Lat. <i>textum</i>	<i>tøi</i>	<i>mīla</i>
<i>textile</i>	Sw. <i>kläde</i>	ChSl. <i>sukno</i>
<i>pannus</i>	<i>tyg</i>	<i>rqbŭ</i>
It. <i>panno</i>	OE <i>clāþ</i> (<i>clæþ</i>)	<i>platŭ</i>
<i>stoffa</i>	ME <i>cloth</i>	SCr. <i>sukno</i>
Fr. <i>tissu</i>	NE <i>cloth</i>	<i>čoha</i>
<i>étaffe</i>	Du. <i>laken</i>	<i>latak</i>
<i>drap</i>	OHG <i>fano</i>	Boh. <i>sukno</i>
<i>toile</i>	<i>tuoh</i>	<i>látka</i>
Sp. <i>tela</i>	MHG <i>tuoch</i>	Pol. <i>sukno</i>
<i>pañó</i>	<i>lachen</i>	<i>plat</i>
<i>estofa</i>	NHG <i>tuch</i>	<i>chusta</i>
Rum. <i>pănură</i>	<i>zeug</i>	Russ. <i>sukno</i>
<i>postav</i>	<i>stoff</i>	<i>tkan'</i>
OIr. <i>brēit</i>		Skt. <i>vasana-</i>
NIr. <i>ēadach</i>		<i>vastra-</i>
W. <i>brethyn</i>		Av. <i>ubdaēna-</i>
Br. <i>mezer</i>		

'Cloth' is considered here primarily as the generic term for fabrics, like wool, cotton, linen, etc., but also as a piece of such fabric, 'a cloth', some of the words being used mainly or only in the latter sense.

Many of the words for 'cloth' are from verbs meaning 'weave'. Others show specialization of words for 'material' or the like. A few are generalized from a special kind of cloth. Two languages (Irish and Sanskrit) derive (through 'clothing') from roots meaning 'clothe, dress'.

1. Grk. ὕφασμα: ὑφαίνω 'weave', from IE **webh-* (5. 1).

Grk. ῥάκος (only 'a strip of cloth, a rag'), Eol. βράκος: ῥακῶν 'tear in strips', Skt. *vṛkṇa-* 'torn', ChSl. *vraska* 'fold, wrinkle'. Walde 1. 286f.

NG *πανά*, from Lat. *pannus* (below 2).

2. Lat. *textum*, *textile*, *tēla* (<**texlā*): *texo* 'weave'. Hence from Lat. *tēla* (properly only the 'web', also 'loom'; but applied sometimes to

the woven fabric), Fr. *toile* (only of cloth of linen, hemp, or cotton), Sp. *tela*. Fr. *tissu* from *tisser* 'weave' (<Lat. *texere*).

Lat. *pannus* (usually only 'a rag'), Goth. *fana*, OHG *fano* (also 'a piece of cloth', esp. 'sudarium', cf. OE *fana*, ON *fani* 'banner') : Grk. *πῦν* 'thread, bobbin, woof'. Walde 2. 5. Hence from Lat. *pannus* : It. *panno*, Sp. *pañó*, NG *πὰν*; Rum. *pănură* from a dim. Lat. **pannula*.

It. *stoffa*, Fr. *étouffe*, Sp. *estofa*, from the Germanic, cf. NHG *stoff*; this from Lat. *stūpa*, *stuppa* 'coarse linen, tow', from Grk. *σῦπη*, *σῦππη* 'tow, cord' (perhaps cognate with Skt. *stupa*- 'tuft of hair'; cf. Walde 2. 620). The usual derivation takes NHG *stoff* (first in literature in 17th cent.) from Du. *stof* 'material, matter', and this from the Romance words, leaving the relation of these to Lat. *stūpa* unexplained. This is rather a case of double loan, from Latin to Germanic then back to Romance again; for *stūpa* gives correctly Fr. *étoupe*, It. *stoppa*, Rum. *stupă* 'tow'. The fact that NHG *stoff* is not attested in literature until such a late date does not mean that it was borrowed at that time. It was taken over into some High German dialect (perhaps only colloquially) prior to the second sound-shift. The meaning 'material, matter', which is the chief one in Dutch, is later. The word was taken from High into Low German. Cf. also Meyer-Lübke 8332.

Fr. *drap* (only applied to woolen cloth as a fabric, also 'sheet'), from MLat. *drappum* 'cloth', of obscure origin. Any connection with Lith. *drapanos* 'clothes', etc. (2. 5) remains unexplained.

Rum. *postav* (esp. 'woolen cloth'), from the Slavic, cf. ChSl. *postavŭ* 'loom, products of the loom', Bulg. *postavŭ* 'lining', etc.

3. OIr. *brēit* (NIr. *brēid* 'frieze, canvas', also 'a rag'), W. *brethyn* : OIr. *brat* 'cloak', Br. *broz* 'skirt', perhaps to Grk. *φᾶρος* 'cloak', from a root meaning 'weave' (Walde 2. 164, without including the Celtic forms; Pedersen 1. 160 connects with Skt. *grath*- 'tie, bind' with initial **gʷ*-, but Walde 1. 594f. assumes **greth*- for the latter).

NIr. *ēadach*, originally only 'clothing' (2. 3).

Br. *mezer*, from a Romance **maderia*, Lat. *māteria* 'material', with specialization to 'material for clothing'. Cf. NE *material* often in this sense also.

4. OE *clāþ*, *clæþ* (ME, NE *cloth*), whence ON *klæði* (Dan. *klæde*, Sw. *kläde*, usually 'a piece of cloth') : MHG *kleit* 'garment', all in pl. 'clothes', from the root in ON *klīstra* 'to paste', MHG *klīster* 'paste', etc., IE **glei-t*-, extension of **glei-* in Grk. *γλία*, Lat. *glūs* 'glue', OE *clæg*, MLG *klei* 'clay', etc. Walde 1. 619f. The word is not found in the other Germanic dialects. Its general diffusion was late, perhaps about

the middle of the 12th century. As a name for 'cloth' it has been taken from the process of manufacture, which was originally that of felting and perhaps did not apply to woven material. Cf. Erdmann, *Skrifter utg. af Humanistiska Vetenskapssamfundet i Upsala* 1. 3.

ON *vāð* : OE *gewæde*, OHG *gīwāti* 'clothes' (2. 4), from IE **wedh-* extension of **aw-* 'weave' (5. 1b).

ON *dūkr*, from MLG *dūk* = OHG *tuoh*, MHG *tuoch*, NHG *tuch*, from a Gmc. **dōka-*, perhaps for **dwōka-* : Skt. *dvaja-* 'banner'; but all are obscure. Falk-Torp 164, rejected by Walde 1. 869.

Dan. *tøj*, Sw. *tyg* (also 'gear, tackle', late ON *týgi* 'equipment, implement'), apparently from MLG *tūch* 'implement, armor, article of clothing' : NHG *zeug* 'cloth, stuff' (OHG *gi-ziug* 'equipment, etc.'), related to MLG *tūgen* 'make', NHG *zeugen* 'beget, produce'. The transfer from 'implement' to 'clothes, cloth' was through the application in warfare to 'armor'. Falk-Torp 1314f.

Du. *laken*, OS *lacan*, MHG *lachen* (OHG *lahhan* usually 'a cover of cloth') : Lat. *laxus*, OIr. *lacc* 'loose, lax', from IE **(s)lēg-*, **(s)lēg-*. Walde 2. 712f. Originally therefore a descriptive term 'something pliant, maniable'.

NHG *stoff*, cf. above 2.

5. Lith. *milas*, Lett. *mīla* (usually 'woolen homespun') : Grk. *μαλλός* 'tuft of hair'. Walde 2. 294.

Lith. *gelumbė*, originally 'blue cloth' : ChSl. *golabyjŭ*, Russ. *golubyj*, OPruss. *golimban* 'blue'. Berneker 1. 322f.; Walde 1. 623.

Lett. *vadmals*, of Scandinavian origin, cf. Icel. *vaðmál*, Sw. *vadmal*, 'homespun', ON *vāð-māl*, lit. 'a measure of cloth', a unit of legal tender at a fairly late date in the North. The orthography would indicate a direct loan rather than through LG *wātmāl*, *wāmmāl*, *wātman*, etc.

Lett. *drēbe* (also 'garment', pl. 'clothes') : Lith. *drabužis* 'garment, clothes' (2. 5).

Lett. *drāna*, etym. disputed. Perhaps from an extended form of the root **der-* in *dirāt* 'tear' (and thus related to *drēbe*, cf. 2. 5), or to Lith. *daryti*, Grk. *δρᾶω* 'make'. Mühl.-Endz. 1. 494.

6. Slavic *sukno* : ChSl. *sukati* 'spin, turn' (Lith. *sukti*), Lat. *sucula* 'windlass', from IE **seu-q-* (Walde 2. 470). The derivation points to a more original application to the 'thread' (i.e. 'twisted, turned', cf. NE *thread*, OE *præd* : OE *prāwan*, NHG *drehen* 'turn, twist') from which the cloth was woven.

ChSl. *raqbŭ* : Slov. *rob*, Bulg. *rub*, Pol. *raqb* 'seam', SCr. *rubāča*, Russ. *rubaska* 'shirt', probably related to SCr. *rubiti* 'hem', ChSl. *raqbiti* 'se-

care'. Development apparently through 'piece of cloth'. The meaning of the SCr. *rubiti* would then be secondary. Cf. Brückner 455, Walde 2. 373.

ChSl. *platŭ* (translates also 'pallium'), Pol. *plat* (usually 'a cloth, rag'), to Russ. *platok* 'handkerchief', *plat'je* 'dress' : Lith. *platus*, Grk. *πλατὺς*, Skt. *prthu-* 'broad', etc. (Walde 2. 99f., Brückner 420). The term originated in the use of a cloth for 'spreading out' or 'covering'.

SCr. *čoha*, from Turk. *čoha* 'broadcloth'. Berneker 1. 159.

SCr. *latak*, Boh. *látka* : Boh., Pol., Russ. *lata* 'patch', etym. uncertain. Perhaps to Grk. *λῶμα* 'border', *ἄ-λωρις* 'garment'. Berneker 1. 693 (but the Celtic forms there quoted, W. *llawdr*, etc., have IE **p-*, cf. 11. 3).

Pol. *chusta*, *chustka* (generally 'linen cloth'), perhaps derived from forms related to ChSl. *skutŭ* 'tail of a garment', Lith. *skiautė* 'patch', which are usually considered Germanic loanwords, cf. Goth. *skauts*, OE *scēat* 'corner, lap'. Cf. Feist 325, Brückner 186.

Russ. *tkan'*, from *tkat'* 'weave' (5. 4).

7. Skt. *vasana-*, *vastra-*, originally 'garment, clothes', from IE **wes-* 'clothe' (1. 1).

Av. *ubdaēna-*, from IE **webh-* 'weave' (cf. above 1).

4. SPIN

Under words for 'clothing' may also be considered the most important words for processes used in the making of clothing : 'spin', 'weave', 'sew' (4-6).

Grk. νέω, νήθω, κλώθω	Goth. <i>spinnan</i>	Lith. <i>verpti</i>
NG γνήθω	ON <i>spinna</i>	Lett. <i>vērpt, prest, sprest</i>
	Dan. <i>spinde</i>	ChSl. <i>pręsti</i>
Lat. <i>neo</i>	Sw. <i>spinna</i>	SCr. <i>presti</i>
It. <i>filare</i>	OE <i>spinnan</i>	Boh. <i>přisti</i>
Fr. <i>filer</i>	ME <i>spinne</i>	Pol. <i>prząść</i>
Sp. <i>hilar</i>	NE <i>spinn</i>	Russ. <i>prjast', sprjast'</i>
Rum. <i>toarce</i>	Du. <i>spinnen</i>	
	OHG <i>spinnan</i>	Skt. <i>kṛt-</i>
OIr. <i>snūim</i>	MHG <i>spinnen</i>	
NIr. <i>sníomhaim</i>	NHG <i>spinnen</i>	
W. <i>nyddu</i>		
Br. <i>neza</i>		

1. IE *(s)nē-, *(s)nēi- 'twist thread together', hence 'spin, weave, sew'. Walde 2. 694.

Grk. νέω (*σνηγω, cf. 3sg. pres. νῆ, 3sg. imperf. ἔννη, etc.), νήθω, NG γνήθω (= lit. νήθω); Lat. *neo*; MIr. *snūim*, NIr. *sníomhaim*, W. *nyddu*, Br. *neza* : OHG *nājan* 'sew', Skt. (3sg.) *snāyati* 'wraps around', *snāyu-* 'sinew', etc.

2. Grk. κλώθω, cf. κλώσμα 'woof', κλωστήρ 'spindle, thread', perhaps : Lat. *colus* 'distaff', if this is not from *q^wel- 'turn'. Cf. Walde 1. 464.

3. It. *filare*, Fr. *filer*, Sp. *hilar*, from Vulg. Lat. *filare* from Lat. *filum* 'thread'.

Rum. *toarce*, from Vulg. Lat. *torquere* for Lat. *torquēre* 'twist' (IE *terq- 'turn'; Walde 1. 735).

4. Gothic *spinnan*, ON *spinna*, etc. (the entire Germanic group), from IE *(s)pen- 'draw, stretch', in Arm. *henum* 'weave', Lith. *pinti* 'plait', OHG *spannan* 'stretch', etc. The sense 'spin' is secondary, arising from 'drawing' or 'stretching' the fibres to be spun. Walde 2. 660ff.

5. Lith. *verpti*, Lett. *vērpt* : Lith. *varpstis* 'spool', *varpstė* 'spindle', Grk. ῥάπτω 'sew', from IE *wer-p-, extension of *wer- 'turn, bend'. Walde 1. 276f.

6. ChSl. *pręsti*, SCr. *presti*, Boh. *přisti*, Pol. *prząść*, Russ. *prjast'*, *sprjast'* (whence Lett. *prest, sprest*), probably : ChSl. *predati* 'spring, tremble', Lith. *spręsti* 'span, measure', from IE *sprendh- 'quiver,

spring, burst, etc.' (cf. Trautmann 278). The more original meaning of IE **sprendh-* was perhaps 'be taut, tense', from which developed the sense 'spin' from stretching the fibres as in Gmc. *spinnan* (above). Walde 2. 675f. rejects Lith. *spręsti*, and does not include the Slavic group 'spin'.

7. Skt. *krt-* (3sg. *kr̥ṇatti*) : Grk. *κάρταλος* 'basket', Lat. *crātis* 'wicker-work, hurdle', etc., IE **qert-* 'turn, twist together'. Walde 1. 421.

5. WEAVE

Grk. <i>ὀφαίνω</i>	ON <i>vefa</i>	Lith. <i>austi</i>
NG <i>ὀφαίνω</i>	Dan. <i>væve</i>	Lett. <i>aust</i>
	Sw. <i>väfva</i>	ChSl. <i>tŭkati</i>
Lat. <i>texo</i>	OE <i>wefan</i>	Scr. <i>tkati</i>
It. <i>tessere</i>	ME <i>weve</i>	Boh. <i>tkáti</i>
Fr. <i>tisser</i>	NE <i>weave</i>	Pol. <i>tkać</i>
Sp. <i>tejer</i>	Du. <i>weven</i>	Russ. <i>tkat'</i>
Rum. <i>țese</i>	OHG <i>weban</i>	
	MHG <i>weben</i>	Skt. <i>u-</i> (<i>vayati</i> , <i>uta-</i>)
OIr. <i>figim</i>	NHG <i>weben</i>	
NIr. <i>fighim</i>		
W. <i>gweu</i>		
Br. <i>gwéa</i>		

1. IE **au-* 'weave', extensions : a. **webh-*, b. **audh-*, c. **(a)weg-*. Cf. Persson, Wzerw. 44, 54; Walde 1. 16.

Skt. *u-* (3sg. *vayati*, past pass. pple. *ūta-*, inf. *otum*). Cf. Wackernagel, Gramm. 1. 94; Walde 1. 223ff.

a. Grk. *ὀφαίνω*, ON *vefa*, Dan. *væve*, Sw. *väfva*, OE *wefan*, ME *weve*, NE *weave*, Du. *weven*, OHG *weban*, MHG, NHG *weben*. Walde 1. 257.

b. Lith. *austi*, Lett. *aust* : ON *vāð*, 'cloth', OE *gewæde* 'clothes' (2. 4). Walde 1. 16f.

c. OIr. *figim*, NIr. *fighim*, W. *gweu*, Br. *gwéa* : Skt. *vagura* 'net, yarn', Lat. *vēlum* (**vēxlom*) 'curtain, veil, sail', OE *wice*, NE *wick*, etc. Walde 247f.

2. Lat. *texo* (also 'build'), whence It. *tessere*, Fr. *tisser*, Sp. *tejer*, Rum. *țese*, from IE **tekþ-* 'build', in Skt. *takṣan-*, Grk. *τέκτων* 'carpenter', Lith. *tašyti*, ChSl. *tesati* 'hew', etc. Walde 1. 717. Latin alone has

specialized the root in this sense, but here also the more original force was perhaps 'construct artfully'.

3. ChSl. *tŭkati*, SCr. *tkati*, Boh. *tkáti*, Pol. *tkać*, Russ. *tkat'*, perhaps : Osset. *taxun* 'weave', Arm. *t'ek'em* 'twist, plait', ON *pátrr* 'strand' (of a rope, etc.), NHG *docht* 'wick', from **teq-* 'weave, plait' (the Slavic forms from **toq-*). Walde 1. 716.

Another process related to 'weaving' is that of 'plaiting', as in basket work. This is largely expressed by derivatives of IE **plek-* (perhaps an extension of **pel-* 'fold', cf. Walde 2. 97). Here are to be grouped Grk. *πλέκω*, Lat. *plecto*, ON *flētta*, Dan. *flette*, Sw. *fläta*, OE *fleohtan*, Du. *viechten*, OHG *flehlan*, NHG *flechten*, and probably also but with phonetic difficulty ChSl. *plesti*, SCr. *plesti*, Boh. *plésti*, Pol. *pleść*, Russ. *plest'* (cf. Brugmann, Grdr. 2. 3. 362f.; Meillet, Études 180).

6. SEW

Grk. <i>ῥάπτω</i>	Goth. <i>siujan</i>	Lith. <i>siūti</i>
NG <i>ῥάφτω</i>	ON <i>sauma</i> , <i>sȳja</i>	Lett. <i>šūt</i>
	Dan. <i>sy</i>	ChSl. <i>šiti</i>
Lat. <i>suo</i>	Sw. <i>sy</i> , <i>sömma</i>	SCr. <i>šiti</i>
It. <i>cucire</i>	OE <i>sīwian</i>	Boh. <i>šiti</i>
Fr. <i>coudre</i>	ME <i>sewe</i>	Pol. <i>szyć</i>
Sp. <i>coser</i>	NE <i>sew</i>	Russ. <i>šit'</i>
Rum. <i>coase</i>	Du. <i>naaien</i>	
	OHG <i>siuwan</i> , <i>nājan</i>	Skt. <i>siv-</i>
OIr. <i>uagim</i>	MHG <i>siuwen</i> , <i>næjen</i>	
NIr. <i>fuaghaim</i>	NHG <i>nähen</i>	
W. <i>gwnio</i>		
Br. <i>gwriat</i>		

1. IE **syū-*, **sīw-* 'sew'. Walde 2. 514; Persson, Wzerw. 156f.

Lat. *suo*, Goth. *siujan*, ON **sȳja* (only pl. pret. *sēðu*, and past pple. *söðr*), Dan., Swed. *sy*, OE *sīwian*, *sēowian*, ME *sewe*, *sowe*, NE *sew*, OHG *siuwan*, MHG *siuwen*, Lith. *siūti*, Lett. *šūt*, ChSl., SCr. *šiti*, Boh. *šiti*, Pol. *szyć*, Russ. *šit'*, Skt. *siv-*.

ON *sauma*, Sw. *sömma*, denom. of ON *saumr* = OHG *soum*, OE *sēam*, 'seam', from a new Germanic formation **sau-*.

It. *cucire*, Fr. *coudre*, Sp. *coser*, Rum. *coase*, from the cpd. Lat. *consuo* 'sew together'. Meyer-Lübke 2174.

2. Grk. *ῥάπτω*, NG *ῥάφτω*, to Lith. *verpti* 'spin' (4. 5).

3. OIr. *uagim*, NIr. *fuaghaim*, of disputed etymology, perhaps : Lat. *augeo*, Grk. *αὔξω*, Goth. *aukan* 'increase', ON *auka* 'increase, add'. A similar semantic change from 'add to' to 'fasten together', whence 'sew' is partially effected in Nicel. *auka saman* 'piece together'. Pedersen 1. 54, but rejected by Walde 1. 22.

W. *gwnio*, Br. *gwriat*, specialized from 'make' in general : OIr. *do-gnūu* 'do, make', Lat. *gignō* 'beget, produce', Grk. *γίγνομαι* 'become', Skt. *jan-* 'beget', IE **gen-*. Pedersen 1. 60. (For *n > r* in Breton, cf. op. cit. 155.)

4. OHG *nājan*, MHG *næjen*, NHG *nähen*, Du. *naaien*, from IE **(s)nē-*, **(s)nēi-* 'spin' (4. 5).

7. DRESS (WOMAN'S GOWN)

Grk. πέπλος	ON <i>būningr</i>	Lith. <i>kleida, sukne</i>
NG φουστάνι, φόρεμα	Dan. <i>kjole</i>	Lett. <i>uzvalks</i>
	Sw. <i>klädning</i>	SCr. <i>oprava, haljina</i>
Lat. <i>stola</i>	OE <i>wæd, hrægl</i>	Boh. <i>šaty</i>
It. <i>veste</i>	ME <i>wede, reil, gown</i>	Pol. <i>šuknia</i>
Fr. <i>robe</i>	NE <i>dress, gown</i>	Russ. <i>plat'je</i>
Sp. <i>vestido</i>	Du. <i>kleed, japon</i>	
Rum. <i>rochie</i>	OHG <i>hregil</i>	Skt. <i>vastra-, vasana-</i>
	MHG <i>kleit</i>	
NIr. <i>gūna</i>	NHG <i>kleid</i>	
W. <i>gwn, ffrog</i>		
Br. <i>sae</i>		

Words for 'woman's dress' are usually specializations of words for 'garment'. In such cases reference is given to their discussion under words for 'clothes, clothing' (2).

1. Grk. πέπλος, reduplicated form of IE **pel-* 'hide, cloth', in ChSl. *pelena* 'swaddling clothes', ON *feldr* 'cloak', Walde 2. 58.

NG φουστάνι, from It. *fustagno* 'a coarse cloth' = OFr. *fustaine* (Fr. *futaine*, NE *fustian*), etc., from Arab. *Fuṣṭat*, name of a suburb of Cairo whence the material first came. Lokotsch 621.

NG φόρεμα, in general 'garment' (2. 1).

2. Lat. *stola*, from Grk. στολή 'equipment, fittings', hence in particular 'arms, clothing, a garment': Grk. στέλλω 'order, arrange', IE **stel-*. Walde 2. 643f.

It. *veste*, Sp. *vestido*, also in general 'a garment' (2. 2).

Fr. *robe* (cf. It. *roba* 'stuff', Sp. *ropa* 'goods, clothing'), from OHG *rouba* 'plunder', cf. *ruob* id. = OE *rēaf* 'plunder, spoils; clothes' (2. 4). Meyer-Lübke 7090.

Rum. *rochie*, from NHG *rock* 'coat, skirt' (see OIr. *rucht* 'coat', 8. 3).

3. NIr. *gūna*, ME *goun*, NE *gown* (whence W. *gwn*, cf. Loth, Rev. celt. 20. 353), from MLat. *gunna* 'fur garment', of obscure origin.¹

W. *ffrog*, from ME *frok* (NE *frock*), from OFr., Prov. *froc* 'a monk's

¹ The word is found again in NG γούνα 'fur', Byz. γούνα 'coarse garment made of fur' and in Alb. *gunë* 'mantle of goat's hair', all these apparently also from the Lat. *gunna* (St. Boniface, 8th cent.; also in Scolia Bernesia ad Vergili Georgica 5. 383). Lith. *gunė* 'cover for horses' is puzzling. Stokes (Fick 2. 281) considers a Celtic source (whence then W. *gwn*), but this is not generally accepted. The origin of the group might be sought in the Slavic *kuna* 'martin, martin's skin', used also in commerce as legal tender.

garment', from the Germanic, cf. OHG *hroch* (with unoriginal *h*), *roc*, NHG *rock* 'coat, skirt' (8. 3). Meyer-Lübke 4212.

Br. *sae* : W. *sae* 'a coarse woolen cloth, say', OIr. *sāi* gl. 'tunica, lacerna', all from late Lat. *saia* for Gallo-Lat. *sagum* 'cover, cloak' (IE **sag-*, in Lett. *segt* 'cover', Lat. *segestre* 'skin cover', etc.; Walde 2. 448f.).

4. ON *būningr*, in general also 'clothing' (2. 4).

Dan. *kjole* (also 'full dress'), contraction from arch. *kjortel* 'robe, coat' : ON *kyrtill* 'kirtle, tunic', derivative of ON *kortr*, Dan. *kort* 'short'. Cf. ON *skyrtá* 'shirt' (8. 3). Walde 2. 580.

Sw. *klädning*, in general 'garment' (2. 4).

OE *wæd*, ME *wede*, in general 'garment' (hence the coll. OE *gewæde*, ME *iwede* 'clothes') : ON *vāð* 'cloth' (3. 4).

Du. *kleed*, MHG *kleit*, NHG *kleid*, in general 'garment' (2. 4).

OE *hrægl*, ME *reil*, *rail* (arch. NE *rail*, *night-rail*), OHG *hregil*, in general also 'garment', perhaps originally 'cloth' : Lett. *kreklis* 'shirt', ON *hræll* 'weaver's rod', OE *hrēol* 'reel', apparently further connected with a root 'strike' in Grk. *κρέκω* (IE **qrek-*). Walde 1. 483. Semantic development through striking the web in weaving.

NE *dress*, from verb *dress* (1. 5).

Du. *japon*, from Fr. *jupon* 'petticoat, skirt' (10. 2).

5. Lith. *suknė*, from Pol. *suknia* (below).

Lith. *kleida*, from NHG *kleid* (above).

Lett. *uzvalks* (cf. Lith. *užvalkas* 'pillow-case'), from *uzvilkt* 'pull on, over' : *valkā* 'wear clothes' (1. 6).

6. SCr. *oprava*, from *opraviti* 'dress, decorate' : *praviti* 'make, prepare', from *pravo* 'just, right'.

SCr. *haljina*, in plural 'clothes' (2. 6).

Boh. *šaty*, in general 'clothes' (2. 6).

Pol. *suknia*, from *sukno* 'cloth' (3. 6).

Russ. *plat'je*, to ChSl. *platŭ* 'cloth, rag' (3. 6).

7. No distinctive Indo-Iranian words for woman's 'dress' apart from 'clothing' and 'garment' in general.

8. COAT

Grk. (χιτών)	Goth. <i>paida</i>	Lith. <i>švarkas, sermėga</i>
NG σακκάκι	ON <i>rokkr</i>	Lett. <i>svārki</i>
	Dan. <i>frakke</i>	ChSl. <i>riza</i>
Lat. (<i>tunica</i>)	Sw. <i>rock</i>	SCr. <i>kaput</i>
It. <i>giubba</i>	OE <i>pād, rocc</i>	Boh. <i>kabát</i>
Fr. <i>veston, paletot</i>	ME <i>cote</i>	Pol. <i>surdut</i>
Sp. <i>casaca</i>	NE <i>coat</i>	Russ. <i>pidžak</i>
Rum. <i>haină</i>	Du. <i>jas</i>	
	OHG <i>roc</i>	Skt. <i>kañcuka-, utt-</i>
OIr. <i>fūan, rucht, inar</i>	MHG <i>roc</i>	<i>arīya-</i>
NIr. <i>casōg</i>	NHG <i>rock</i>	
W. <i>cot, cob</i>		
Br. <i>jupenn</i>		

The Cretan figurines and frescoes of the Minoan period show a woman's garment strikingly similar to a modern coat or jacket, but there was no such garment in the classical Greek or Roman costume. The nearest equivalent in function was the Greek χιτών (in the N. T. translated 'coat'), Latin *tunica*, though in form this was like the modern jersey or vest, and was worn next to the skin. It served as both 'coat' and 'shirt', and so is considered under both these heads.

1. Grk. χιτών, Lat. *tunica* (<**ktunica* with added suffix), borrowed independently from the Semitic, cf. Aram. *kithuna*, Hebr. *kithonet* (ultimately connected with a Semitic word for 'linen', the material from which the garment was made). Walde, LEW 799.

NG σακκάκι, lit. 'a little sack', dim. of σάκκος 'sack' (cf. NE *sack-coat*), Grk. σάκκος 'cloth of goat's hair', or anything made of such cloth: 'sack, coarse cloak', from Hebr.-Phoen. *śaq* 'hairecloth, sack'. Boisacq 849.

2. It. *giubba*, from Arab. *ġubbah* 'cotton undergarment' (whence also Fr. *jupe* 'skirt'). Meyer-Lübke 3921.

Fr. *veston*, dim. of *veste* 'waistcoat, round jacket', from Lat. *vestis* 'garment' (2. 2).

Fr. *paletot*, from ME (14th cent.) *paltok* (whence also or from the French, Du. *paltrok*, with popular approximation to *rok* 'frock-coat', formerly considered the source of the French word), of obscure origin. Cf. Meyer-Lübke 6178. Older views by NED s. v.

Sp. *casaca* = Fr. *casaque*, from It. *casacca* 'cassock' (the ecclesiastical use arose in England in the 17th cent.), perhaps identical with Fr. *Cosaque*, NE *Cossack* (the application to the garment first in military usage?), from Russ. *kozak, kazak*, Turk. *kuzzāk* 'vagabond, nomad'. Cf.

Lokotsch 1143, rejected by Gamillscheg 190 (which see for other attempts at etymology).

Rum. *haină*, in general 'garment' (2. 2).

3. OIr. *fūan* (<*wo-ou-no-, *wo<*upo), from IE *eu- 'draw on, over', in Lat. *induo* 'dress' (1. 3).

OIr. *rucht*, OE *rocc*, OHG, MHG *roc*, NHG *rock* (late ON *rokkr*, Swed. *rock* probably from MLG) : OIr. *rogait* 'spindle', ON *rokkr*, OHG *rocko* 'distaff', from IE *rug- 'spin'. Walde 2. 374.

OIr. *inar* (with *i-* for *e-* by connection with *i n-* 'in') : OIr. *anart* 'shirt', Grk. *ἐναια* 'spoils'. Pedersen 1. 178. For other words for clothing from words for 'plunder', etc., cf. OE *rēaf* 'clothing, spoils' (2. 4).

NIr. *casóg*, from NE *cassock*, cf. Sp. *casaca* (above).

W. *cob*, from NE *cope*, from late Lat. *cāpa* 'sort of head-gear', cf. under 'hat, cap' (14. 1).

W. *cot*, from NE *coat* (below).

Br. *jupenn*, from Fr. *jupon* 'skirt' formerly (Molière) 'man's coat reaching to the knees', dim. of *jupe* 'skirt', cf. It. *giubba* 'coat' (above).

4. Goth. *paida*, OE *pād* : OHG *pfeit* 'shirt-like garment', generally conceded to be borrowed from Grk. *βαῖτη* 'goat's skin', also 'cloak of goat's skin'. Walde 2. 104.

Dan. *frakke*, from Fr. *frac* 'evening dress-coat' (but perhaps through NHG *frack*), of doubtful origin; connection with Fr. *froc* 'monk's garment' doubtful unless reborrowed from NE *frock* (cf. W. *ffrog* 'dress, 7. 3). Cf. Gamillscheg 473, Falk-Torp 271.

ME *cote*, NE *coat*, from OFr. *cote* (Fr. *cotte* 'petticoat'), MLat. *cotta*, from the Germanic, cf. OHG *chozzo*, OE *cot* 'coarse woolen stuff, woolen garment' (further etymology uncertain, cf. Walde 1. 671). Meyer-Lübke 4747.

Du. *jas* : Fris. *jas*, MLG *jesse*, origin unknown; connection with IE *wes- 'clothe' (as *ewes-) rejected by Walde 1. 309.

OHG, MHG, *roc*, NHG *rock*, cf. OIr. *rucht* (above).

5. Lith. *švarkas*, Lett. *svārki*, etym. uncertain. Perhaps related to Lith. *šarkas* 'a sort of garment', ChSl. *sraky* 'shirt' (9. 4). Cf. Mühl.-Endz. 3. 1144.

Lith. *sermėga*, from Pol. *siermīga* 'coarse homespun', also 'a garment made therefrom', Russ. *sermjaga* 'coarse gray woolen cloth', from a Slavic **sierm* 'gray', cf. Lith. *širmas* 'gray'. Brückner 489.

6. ChSl. *riza*, also in general 'garment' (2. 6).

SCR. *kaput*, through Turk. *kaput* 'cloak with sleeves', from It. *cappoto*

'raincoat with cowl', from *cappa* 'cloak', Lat. *cāpa*, *cappa* 'sort of head-gear' (cf. above, 3).

Boh. *kabát*, from Byz. καβάδος, NG καβάδι 'sort of a long garment', which is eventually from Pers. *ḵabū* 'a long upper garment'. Berneker 1. 464.

Pol. *surdut*, from Fr. *surtout* 'over-coat'.

Russ. *pidžak*, etymology?

7. Skt. *kañcuka*, from *kañc-* 'bind' : Lat. *cingo* 'gird', IE **kenk-*. Walde 1. 400.

Skt. *uttarīya-*, from *uttara-* 'upper', cpv. of *ud*, plus the secondary derivative suffix *-īya-*.

9. SHIRT

Grk. (χιτών)	ON <i>serkr, skyrta</i>	Lith. <i>marškiniai</i>
NG ὑποκάμισον	Dan. <i>skjorte</i>	Lett. <i>kreklis</i>
	Sw. <i>skjorta</i>	ChSl. <i>košulja, sraky</i>
Lat. (<i>tunica</i>),	OE <i>serc, scyrte,</i>	SCr. <i>košulja, rubača</i>
<i>camisia</i>	<i>hemeþe</i>	Boh. <i>košile</i>
It. <i>camicia</i>	ME <i>sherte</i>	Pol. <i>koszula</i>
Fr. <i>chemise</i>	NE <i>shirt</i>	Russ. <i>rubacha, soročka</i>
Sp. <i>camisa</i>	Du. <i>hemd</i>	
Rum. <i>cămașă</i>	OHG <i>hemidi, pfeit</i>	Skt. <i>ṣāmulya-, cola-</i>
	MHG <i>hemde, pfeit</i>	
OIr. <i>lēne, caimmse,</i>	NHG <i>hemd</i>	
<i>anart</i>		
NIr. <i>lēine</i>		
W. <i>crys</i>		
Br. <i>krez</i>		

Grk. χιτών, Lat. *tunica*, already discussed under 'coat', were the nearest equivalents of the 'shirt' in the classical period. Grk. χιτωνίσκος and χιτωνιον were applied to a short χιτών or woman's shift. The ὑπένδυμα and ὑπενδύτης (Strabo) were mere 'undergarments'. Lat. *subūcula* (from **sub-uo*, parallel to *ind-uo*, *ex-uo*) seems to have been a special kind of tunic. But the use of a linen shirt under a woolen tunic first appears after the 4th century. (Cf. Marquardt, Röm. Privatleben 470, 535).

1. Derivatives of IE **k̑em-* 'cover'. Walde 1. 386ff.

OE *hemeþe*, OHG *hemidi*, MHG *hemde*, NHG *hemd*, Gallo-Lat. *camisia* (whence It. *camicia*, Fr. *chemise*, Sp. *camisa*, Rum. *cămașă*, OIr. *caimmse*, Byz. καμίσιον, NG ὑποκάμισον); Skt. *ṣāmulya-* ('a woolen shirt'). The Celtic and Germanic words are here considered cognate, as against an early Celtic borrowing maintained by Schrader, Reallex. 1. 494, Feist 4f., etc.

2. OIr. *anart* : *inar* 'coat, tunic' (8. 3), Grk. *ἐναιρα* 'spoils'.

OIr. *lēne*, NIr. *lēine*, etymology uncertain; perhaps : OW *liein*, W. *lliaîn*, etc. 'linen', though the exact relation is obscure, or else from **leiniā* to MIr. *lian* 'soft' as the 'soft garment' (IE **lei-*, **lei-* 'bend'; cf. Pokorny, KZ 45. 361f.).

W. *crys*, Br. *krez* = OIr. *criss* 'girdle' : Russ. *čerez*, Pol. *trzos* 'money-belt' (IE **qert-*; Walde 1. 423).

3. ON *serkr*, OE *serc*, *sierc* : OHG *saruh*, MHG *sarch* 'tub, chest' (NHG *sarg*, influenced in meaning by Lat. *sarcophagus*), perhaps : Skt.

sraj- 'chain, wreath' (from an extension of IE **ser-*, in Lat. *sero* 'join', Grk. *είρω* 'set in line', etc.). The Germanic words would then have first applied to shirts of link-mail, but such a semantic source is rendered doubtful by the meaning of the Old High German word (cf. also Walde 2. 499f.). Hence ChSl. *sraky*, Russ. *soročka* (Lith. *šarkas* 'a sort of garment'). Cf. Falk-Torp 959f.

ON *skyrtā*, Dan. *skjorte*, Sw. *skjorta*, OE *skyrtē* (gl. 'praetexta', where perhaps the Latin word was misunderstood), ME *sherte*, NE *shirt* = MHG *schurz* 'apron', from OHG *scurz*, OE *sceort*, etc. 'short' (IE *(s)qerd-, extension of IE *(s)qer- 'cut'; cf. Walde 2. 579f., against borrowing from MLat. **excurtus* for *curtus* whence ON *kortr*, Dan. *kort*, etc. 'short').

OHG, MHG *pfeit* : Goth. *paida* 'coat' (8. 4).

4. Lith. *marškiniai* (pl.), from *marškonas* (adj.) 'linen' : *marška* 'heavy fishing net', perhaps : Grk. *βρόχος* 'noose, mesh of a net', ChSl. *mrěža* 'net', OIr. *braig* 'chain' (IE **merāzgh-*, extension of **mer-* 'braid, bind', cf. Walde 2. 272f.). Development from 'net (made of linen)' to 'linen', then 'shirt'.

Lett. *kreklis* : OE *hrægl*, OHG *hregil* 'dress' (7. 4).

5. ChSl., SCr. *košulja*, Pol. *koszula*, from MLat. *casula* 'cloak with a cowl' (dim. of Lat. *casa* 'house'), whence also Boh. *košile*, but through MHG *kāsele* 'part of a priest's mass garment'. Berneker 1. 586.

SCr. *rubāča*, Russ. *rubacha* (Boh. *rubáš* 'short underskirt') : ChSl. *raǫbŭ* 'cloth, rag' (3. 6).

6. Skt. *ṣāmulya-*, cf. above, 1.

Skt. *cola-*, for *codā-* : *crt-* 'fasten together, bind', *krt-* 'spin' (4. 7). Cf. Uhlenbeck 93.

10. SKIRT

NG <i>φοῦστα</i>	Dan. <i>skørt</i>	Lith. <i>kedelys</i> , <i>marginė</i>
	Sw. <i>skört</i>	Lett. <i>lindraki</i> , <i>kedele</i>
It. <i>gonnella</i> , <i>sottana</i>	ME <i>skyrt</i>	SCr. <i>suknja</i>
Fr. <i>jupe</i>	NE <i>skirt</i>	Boh. <i>sukně</i>
Sp. <i>falda</i>	Du. <i>rok</i>	Pol. <i>suknia</i>
Rum. <i>fustă</i>	MHG <i>roc</i>	Russ. <i>jubka</i>
	NHG <i>rock</i>	

NIr. *irr*, *sciorta*

W. *sgyrt*

Br. *broz*, *lostenn*

The Cretan representations of the Minoan female dress show a distinct skirt, but there is nothing corresponding in classical Greek or Roman costume.

Most of the words entered are used for 'skirt' in general including 'underskirt, petticoat', but those used for the latter only are not included.

1. NG *φοῦστα*, whence Rum. *fustă*, Alb. *fuste*, a shortened form of NG *φουστάνι* 'dress' (7. 1).

2. It. *gonnella*, dim. of arch. *gonna* id., from MLat. *gunna* 'fur garment' (cf. 7. 3).

It. *sottana* (whence Fr., NE *soutane* 'outer garment of Roman Catholic priest'), from MLat. *subtana*, from Lat *subtus* 'below, under'. Meyer-Lübke 8402.

Fr. *jupe*, dim. *jupon*, from Arab. *ġubbah* 'cotton undergarment' (cf. It. *giubba* 'coat', 8. 2).

Sp. *falda*, older *halda*, the former perhaps borrowed from or reconstructed after Catalan, Port. *falda* id., from the Germanic, cf. NHG *falte* 'fold', etc. Meyer-Lübke 3162.

3. NIr. *irr* (*earr*), lit. 'end, tail', OIr. *err* 'tail' : Grk. *ῥπος* 'rump', OE *ærs*, NE *arse* 'anus', *s*-stem forms from IE **er-* 'set in motion, arouse, rise', through notion of 'elevation, projection'. Walde 1. 138 (top).

NIr. *sciorta*, W. *sgyrt*, from NE *skirt* (below).

Br. *lostenn*, from *lost* 'tail' : W. *llosten* 'tail', *llost* 'spear', MIr. *loss* 'point' (IE **leu-s-*. Walde 2. 407f.).

Br. *broz* : OIr. *brat* 'cloak', *brēit* 'cloth' (3. 3).

4. Dan. *skørt*, Sw. *skört* (ODan. also 'apron'), from MLG *schorte* = MHG *schurz* 'apron' : ON *skyrt*a 'shirt' (9. 3), whence borrowed ME *skyrt*, NE *skirt* (cf. Falk-Torp 1007, 1015). The apparently conflicting meanings 'shirt' and 'skirt' are readily explained by the form of the Ice-

landic *skyrtla*, which is essentially a long garment, the tails of which fall outside the trousers.

Du. *rok*, MHG *roc*, NHG *rock*, the same word as OHG *roc*, etc. 'coat' (8. 3). Like ON *skyrtla*, the name applied earlier to a garment hanging from the shoulders to the knees.

5. Lith. *kedelys*, Lett. *kedele*, from MLG *kedele* = MHG *kitel*, *kittel*, NHG *kittel* 'a shirt-like upper garment, smock, frock', of obscure origin; an indirect loan from Grk. *χιτών* has been suggested. Cf. Mühl.-Endz. 2. 359, Weigand 1. 1042.

Lith. *marginė*, originally 'a striped shirt', from *margas* 'gaycolored, motley' : Lith. *mirgėti* 'glitter' (IE **mer(ə)g-*, extension of **mer-* Walde 2. 275).

Lett. *lindraki*, from German dial. *lintrock* 'skirt with linen strings'. Mühl.-Endz. 2. 471.

6. SCr. *suknja*, Boh. *sukně*, Pol. *suknia* (the latter also 'dress'), from common Slavic *sukno* 'cloth' (3. 6).

Russ. *jubka*, dim. *jubočka*, through Turkish and Persian mediation from Arab. *ġubbah* 'cotton undergarment', whence also Fr. *jupe* (above, 2). Berneker 1. 460.

11. BREECHES, TROUSERS

Grk. (ἀναξυρίδες, θύλακοι, βράκαι)	ON <i>brækr</i>	Lith. <i>kelinės</i>
	Dan. <i>bukser</i>	Lett. <i>bikses</i>
NG βρακί, πανταλόνι	Sw. <i>byxor</i>	ChSl. <i>nadragy</i>
	OE <i>brēc</i>	Scrl. <i>hlače, čakšire,</i> <i>pantalone</i>
Lat. (<i>brācae</i>)	ME <i>brech</i>	Boh. <i>kalhoty, spodky</i>
It. <i>colzoni, panta-</i> <i>loni, brache</i>	NE <i>breeches,</i> <i>trousers</i>	Pol. <i>portki, spodnie</i>
Fr. <i>pantalón, culotte</i>	Du. <i>broek</i>	Russ. <i>pantalony, brjuki,</i> <i>štany</i>
Sp. <i>calzones, bragas</i>	OHG <i>bruoh</i>	
Rum. <i>pantaloni, nă-</i> <i>dragí</i>	MHG <i>bruoch</i>	
	NHG <i>hosen</i>	Av. <i>karana-</i>

OIr. *ochra*, MÍr. *bróc*

NÍr. *triūs, brīste*

W. *llodrau, trowsus*

Br. *bragou, lavreg*

In the evolution of costume, the short breeches were a development of the loin-cloth, and the long trousers a development of the short breeches, in part by a union with the long stockings or leggings (hence the relation of some of the words to those for 'stockings'). But in the classical Greek and Roman costume there was neither loin-cloth (διάζωμα once worn by the athletes at Olympia, Thuc. 1. 6), nor any form of breeches.

The Greeks knew the trousers worn by oriental peoples, which they called ἀναξυρίδες, a foreign word, or θύλακοι 'sacks' (for the etymology of which, cf. Walde 1. 836).

The Romans became acquainted with the breeches worn by the peoples of North Europe, the Gallo-Lat. *brācae*. The first person to wear them as a part of general apparel was a certain Caecina in the middle of the first century A.D. (Tacitus, Hist. 2. 20), but the law of Honorius in 397 A.D. forbade the barbarian custom 'intra urbem venerabilem'.

1. ON *brækr*, OE *brēc*, ME *brech*, NE *breeches* (pl.), Du. *broek*, OHG *bruoh*, MHG *bruoch*; from the Germanic : Gallo-Lat. *brācae, braccæ* (whence late Grk. βράκαι, NG βρακί; It. *brache*, Sp. *bragas*; Br. *bragou*); MÍr. *bróc* from OE *brōc* (sg.); Russ. *brjuki* from the Low German; NÍr. *brīste, brīstighe* (older *brigis*, cf. O'Reilly) from NE *breeches*. The name evidently comes from the part of the body covered, the *breech*, of which the only probable outside cognate is Lat. *suffrāginēs* 'rump of an animal'. Further cf. Walde 2. 192, Schrader, Reallex. 1. 509ff.

2. It. *calzoni*, Sp. *calzones* (pl.), from MLat. **calcea* 'shoe' (whence also Fr. *chausse* 'short breeches', It., Sp. *calza* 'stocking, sock') derived from Lat. *calx* (-*cis*) 'heel'. Meyer-Lübke 1495.

It. *pantaloni*, whence Fr. *pantalon* (NE *pantaloons*, U. S. vulg. *pants*), Rum. *pantaloni*, SCr. *pantalone*, Russ. *pantalony*, originally a 'mask on the Italian stage, representing a Venetian' (Baretti) who was nicknamed Pantalone, supposedly derived from the name of a favorite Venetian saint, San Pantaleone or Pantalone. Cf. NED s.v.; Meyer-Lübke 6206.

Fr. *culotte*, from *cul* 'rump, anus'.

Rum. *nădrăgi*, from the Slavic, cf. ChSl. *nadrăgy* (below 6).

3. OIr. *ochra*, from Lat. *ocrea* 'greave, legging' (cf. O' Curry, 3. 105 for type of garment, otherwise disputed). Vendryes, *De hib. voc.* 160.

NIr. *triūs*, modern phonetic spelling of the older *triubhas*, whence archaic NE *trews*, *trouse*, now *trousers*. The Ir.-Gael. *triubhas* is probably a loanword form OFr. *trebus* 'sorte de chaussure, ou de chausse, (Godef.)', from MLat. *tubrucus*, so named according to Isidore (Orig. 19. 22, 30) 'quod tibiās braccasque tegant' (cf. Du Cange, NED s.v.). However the word is probably borrowed from the Germanic, cf. Cassel Glosses 114 (ed. Marchot 12. 47) *devrus deohproh* = OHG *diohpruoch*, lit. 'thigh-breeches', cpd of OHG *dioh* = NE *thigh* and *bruoh* (above). Cf. Meyer-Lübke 8967.

W. *llodrau*, arch. sg. *llawdr* : Br. *loer* 'sock', OIr. *lāthar*, NIr. *lāthair* 'place, site, spot', originally '*that which is beneath', nomina agentis in -*tro*, -*tra* to IE **pelā-* 'spread; broad, flat'. Walde 2. 61.

W. *trowsus* (North), *trowser* (South), from NE *trousers*.

Br. *lavreg* = Corn. *lafroc*, arch. W. *llafrög* : W. *llafr* 'the breech' (Pughe), i.e. 'the spreading (of the body)', cf. *lafru* 'spread, stretch', further obscure (cf. also Henry 180). Loth, *Rev. celt.* 44. 306 suggests connection with NHG *schlafrock*, Dan. *slaabrok* (from Low German), but how?

4. Dan. *bukser*, Sw. *byxor* (pl.), from MLG *buxe*, *boxe* contracted from **buck-hose* i.e. 'trousers of buckskin' (cf. NHG *hosen*, below). Falk-Torp 115.

NHG *hosen*, from MHG *hose*, OHG *hosa* 'stocking of leather or woven stuff reaching from thigh to toe', from Gmc. **hus-* 'cover', cf. Skt. *koṣa-* 'container', from an extension of IE *(s)*qeu-* 'cover', in Grk. *σκῦτος* 'leather', etc. Walde 2. 550f.

5. Lith. *kelinės*, *kelnės*, from *kelys* 'knee', originally therefore 'knee-breeches'.

Lett. *bikses*, from MLG *büxen*, pl. of *buxe* 'trousers' (cf. Dan. *bukser* above). Mühl.-Endz. 1. 295.

6. ChSl. *nadragy* (Pol. *nadragi* 'wide pantaloons'), perhaps to ChSl. *podragŭ* 'seam, hem of a garment', OBoh. *podrahy* 'fringes', etc., from a Slavic **dorg-* (Berneker 1. 213f. without including *nadragy*) meaning originally 'edge, end' and hence 'lower part' and 'trousers' (for semantic development cf. W. *llofrau*, above). Cf. Brückner 97.

SCr. *hlače* (also Dalm. *hlača* [sg.] 'stocking'), from MLat. **calcea* (cf. It. *calzoni*, above, 2). Berneker 1. 387.

SCr. *čakšire*, from Turk. *čaksir* 'wide trousers tied about the ankle'.

Boh. *kalhoty*, OBoh. *kalihoty*, *galihoty*, *kalioty*, etc., representing an It. **caligotte*, dim. from Lat. *caliga* 'boot, shoe'. Berneker 1. 473.

Pol. *portki* (Russ. *portki* 'drawers'): Pol. *part* 'coarse hempen cloth', Russ. *porty* 'clothes' (popular), ChSl. *prŭtŭ* 'pannus', perhaps originally a more general word for 'cloth'. Cf. Schrader, Reallex. 1. 514.

Boh. *spodky*, Pol. *spodnie*, from Boh. *spod*, Pol. *spodni* 'under, below': ChSl. *is-podi* 'below', from *podŭ* 'ground' (IE **pēd-* 'foot'; Walde 2. 23ff).

Russ. *brjuki*, cf. above, 1.

Russ. *štany*, etymology uncertain.

7. Av. *karana-*, etymology unknown (cf. Bartholomae 451). Perhaps the same word as *karana-* 'end, border; wing (of an army)', the latter meaning being also secondary?

12. SOCK, STOCKING

NG κάλτσα	ON <i>sokkr, hosa</i>	Lith. <i>štriumpa, pan- čiaka</i>
	Dan. <i>sok, strømpe,</i> <i>hose</i>	Lett. <i>zeke</i>
It. <i>calza</i>	Sw. <i>socka, strumpa</i>	SCr. <i>čarapa, štrimfle</i>
Fr. <i>chaussette, bas</i>	OE <i>socc, hosa</i>	Boh. <i>punčocha</i>
Sp. <i>media</i>	ME <i>socke, hose</i>	Pol. <i>pończocha</i>
Rum. <i>ciorap</i>	NE <i>sock, stocking,</i> <i>hose</i>	Russ. <i>čulok</i>
NIr. <i>giosān, stoca</i>		
W. <i>socas, hosan</i>	Du. <i>sok, kous</i>	Av. <i>āθravana-</i>
Br. <i>loer</i>	OHG <i>soc, hosa</i>	
	MHG <i>socke, hose</i>	
	NHG <i>socke, strumpf</i>	

Like 'breeches', 'sock, stocking' was unknown to the classical peoples. In medieval times it is not yet clearly defined, being confused with 'shoe' or 'breeches', of one or the other of which it originally formed a part.

1. It. *calza* (whence NG κάλτσα) = Fr. *chausse* 'short breeches', whence the dim. *chaussette* 'sock', from MLat. **calcea* 'shoe' (cf. It. *calzoni* 'breeches', 11. 2).

Fr. *bas*, for *bas de chausse* 'lower part of the breeches': *bas* 'low' from MLat. *bassus*, adj. formed on Lat *bas(s)is* 'foot, pedestal', from Grk. βάσις 'base'. Cf. Meyer-Lübke 975, 978, Gamillscheg 85.

Sp. *media* (= Port. *meia*), from Lat. *medius* 'middle', originally therefore the middle garment, i.e. between breeches and shoe. Meyer-Lübke 5462.

Rum. *ciorap*, SCr. *čarapa*, from Turk. *čorab* 'sock'. Lokotsch 439.

NIr. *giosān*, W. *hosan*, from ME *hosen* (pl), cf. below.

NIr. *stoca*, from NE *stocking*, cf. below.

W. *socas* (pl.) from NE *socks*, cf. below.

Br. *loer*: W. *lloedrau* 'breeches' (11. 3).

3. ON *sokkr*, Dan. *sok*, Sw. *socka*, OE *socc*, ME *socke*, NE *sock*, Du. *sok*, OHG *soc*, MHG *socke, soc*, NHG *socke*, from Lat. *soccus* 'sort of low shoe' (13. 2).

NHG *strumpf* = MLG *strump* (from the plural of which are borrowed Dan. *strømpe*, Sw. *strumpa*), the same word as MLG *strump*, MHG *strumpf* 'trunk, stump'. The present use arose from ellipsis of the first member of the cpd. *hosenstrumpf* 'trunk of the hose', found already in the 16th century. Cf. Falk-Torp 1186.

NE *stocking*, perhaps from *stock* in the sense 'leg' as 'leg covering', cf. the similar formation in *legging*. Another view of semantic development (from *stock* 'equipment, provisions') by NED s.v.

ON *hosa*, Dan. *hose*, OE *hosa*, ME, NE *hose*, originally 'leg covering reaching from crotch to knee' = OHG *hosa*, MHG *hose* 'stocking reaching from thigh to toe', hence NHG *hosen* 'breeches' (q.v. 11. 4).

Du. *kous* (MDu. *couse* 'breeches, leggings'), from Picard *cauce* = OFr. *chauc*, Fr. *chausse* 'short breeches' (above, 1). Franck-van Wijk 341.

4. Lith. *štriumpa*, *štrumpa*, from NHG *strumpf* (above).

Lith. *pančiaka*, from Pol. *pończocha* (below).

Lett. *zeke*, from MLG **söcke* (pl.) 'socks', cf. MHG pl. *söcke*, beside *socke*, *socken*.

5. SCr. *čarapa*, cf. Rum. *ciorap*, above, 1.

SCr. *štrimfle*, perhaps from a NHG *strümpflein* dim. of *strumpf* (above).

Boh. *punčocha*, Pol. *pończocha*, from MHG *puntschuch*, NHG *buntschuh* lit. 'bound-shoe', a sort of coarse lace peasant's shoe. Brückner 686.

Russ. *čulok* (Bulg. *čülka*), from the Turkish, cf. Kasan. *čølgau* 'rags for wrapping the feet': Osman. *čolak* 'crippled', from *čol* 'left, awkward' (cf. Berneker 1. 163, Lokotsch 437). Perhaps originally depreciatory 'a clumsy foot-covering', or from the awkward appearance of the wearer.

6. Av. *āθravana-*, without etymology (cf. Bartholomae, IF 11. 125ff.).

13. SHOE

Grk. ὑπόδημα, κρηπίς	Goth. <i>skohs</i>	Lith. <i>kurpė</i>
NG παπούτσι, ὑπόδημα	ON <i>skōr</i>	Lett. <i>kurpe</i>
	Dan. <i>sko</i>	ChSl. črěvižŭ, sapogŭ,
Lat. <i>calceus</i> , (<i>soccus</i>)	Sw. <i>sko</i>	<i>obuvŭ</i>
It. <i>scarpa</i> , <i>calzatura</i>	OE <i>scōh</i>	SCr. <i>postol</i> , <i>cipela</i> ,
Fr. <i>soulier</i> , <i>chaussure</i>	ME <i>sho</i>	<i>obuča</i>
Sp. <i>zapato</i> , <i>calzado</i>	NE <i>shoe</i>	Boh. <i>střevíc</i> , <i>obuv</i>
Rum. <i>ghiată</i>	Du. <i>schoen</i>	Pol. <i>trzewik</i> , <i>obuwie</i>
	OHG <i>scuoh</i>	Russ. <i>bašmak</i> , <i>obuv'</i> , <i>sa-</i>
	MHG <i>schuoch</i>	<i>pog</i>
OIr. <i>cūarān</i> , <i>as</i>	NHG <i>schuh</i>	
NIr. <i>brōg</i>		Skt. <i>upānah-</i> , <i>pādatra-</i>
W. <i>esgid</i>		Av. <i>aθra-</i>
Br. <i>botez</i>		

Under 'shoe' are considered the words of most general application to footwear, with omission of several that denote special types of shoe. Words for 'shoes, footwear' are included if of different origin, but collective derivatives or compounds of the common word for 'shoe' (like Goth. *gaskohi*, NHG *schuhwerk*) are omitted.

1. Grk. ὑπόδημα, to ὑποδέω 'bind under', cpd. of δέω 'bind' (Skt. *dā-*, 3sg. *dyati* 'binds', etc.; Boisacq 180).

Grk. κρηπίς, Lith. *kurpė*, Lett. *kurpe* : OIr. *cairem*, W. *crydd*, Br. *kere*, *kereour* 'cobbler', SCr. *krplje* 'snowshoe', Boh. *krpec* 'bark shoe', (IE **qerep-*; Walde 1. 425). Lat. *crepida* 'sandal' is a Greek loanword.

NG παπούτσι, from Turk. *pāpūš* 'covering for the feet, outdoor slipper', cpd. of Pers. *pā-* 'foot' and *pūš* from *pušidan* 'cover'. Originally only the Turkish slipper, but now the colloquial word for 'shoe'.

2. Lat. *calceus*, from *calx* (-*cis*) 'heel'. Hence or from MLat. **calcea* (cf. 11. 2) and other derivatives of *calceus* : It. *calzatura*, Fr. *chaussure*, Sp. *calzado* 'footwear'. Cf. Meyer-Lübke 1497-8.

Lat. *soccus*, in particular the 'low shoe worn by comic actors' (important only for the borrowed Germanic group, ON *sokkr*, etc., 12. 3), from Grk. **σόκχος*, beside *σὺκχος*, *σὺκχίς*, *σὺκχάς* 'a sort of shoe or sock', this perhaps of Phrygian origin. (Cf. further Walde, LEW 719.)

It. *scarpa*, etym. uncertain; perhaps the same word as *scarpa* 'slope, scarp' on account of being tapered to a point at the toe, from the Germanic, cf. OHG *scarf*, OE *scearp* 'sharp', etc. Cf. Meyer-Lübke 7982, 7989.

Fr. *soulier*, with change of suffix from OFr. *souler*, Prov. *sotlar*, from

Mlat. **subtelāre*, from Lat. *subtel* 'hollow of the foot' (cf. Gamillscheg 812). Perhaps changed through popular conception as *sous-lier* 'tie under' (cf. Grk. ὑπόδημα).

Sp. *zapato*, from the Turkish, cf. Kasan. *čabata* 'boot', from Pers. *čābāt* 'bast shoe'. Hence also Wh. Russ. *čēbot*, Pol. (jocular) *czobot* 'boot'. Lokotsch 379.

Rum. *ghiată*, through It. *ghetta* from Fr. *guêtre* 'gaiter' (this from the Germanic, cf. MHG, NHG *rist* 'instep', OE *wryst* 'wrist'. Meyer-Lübke 9577).

3. OIr. *cūarān* (NIr. *cuarān* 'sandal, slipper') = MW *curan* 'boot', perhaps the more original meaning, the name applying first to the 'hollow' shaft of a high shoe or boot: Lith. *kiauras* 'pierced, in two', Lett. *caurs* 'having a hole' (extensions of IE **sgeu-* 'cover'; Walde 2. 547).

OIr. *as*: Grk. πᾶξ-ὑπόδημα εὐπόδητον Hesych., *παξία in the borrowed Lat. *baxea* 'light sandal', perhaps from IE **pāk-* 'bind, fasten' (semantic development as in Grk. ὑπόδημα). Walde 2. 3.

MIr. *brōcc*, NIr. *brōg*, probably from ON *brōk*, pl. *brækr* 'breeches' (11. 1), which were sometimes provided with feet and called specifically *leistabrækr* (in contrast to *leistalausar brækr*). Leather breeches of this sort are still used by Icelandic and Faroëse fishermen. Cf. Zimmer, KZ 30. 87f., Falk, Altwestnordische Kleiderkunde 118.

W. *esgid*, from **ped-sqūto-*, cpd. of IE **pēd-* 'foot' and **sgeu-t-* seen in Grk. σκυτός 'leather' (extension of IE **sgeu-* 'cover', cf. Ir. *cūaran*, above) Walde 2. 549.

Br. *botez*, derivative of the borrowed Fr. *botte* 'boot'.

4. Goth. *skohs*, ON *skōr*, OE *scōh*, OHG *scuoh*, etc., from an IE **skouko-* IE **sgeu-* 'cover' (cf. Ir. *cūarān*, W. *esgid*, above). Walde 2. 548.

5. Lith. *kurpė*, Lett. *kurpe*, cf. Grk. κρηπίς (above, 1).

6. ChSl. *črěvižǐ*, Boh. *střevíc*, Pol. *trzewik*, SCr. dial. *crevlja* (cf. *crevjar* 'cobbler'), ORuss. *čerevič*, Bulg. *crève*, perhaps derivatives of IE **(s)ger-* 'cut'. Berneker 1. 151.

ChSl. *sapogŭ* 'ὑπόδημα, calceus', Russ. *sapog* 'boot, shoe' (>Lith. *sopagas*, Lett. *zābaks* 'boot'), etym. unknown.

ChSl. *obuvǐ*, SCr. *obuća*, Boh. *obuv*, Pol. *obuwie*, Russ. *obuv'* 'foot-gear': ChSl. *ob-uti*, Lith. *auti* 'wear shoes', Av. *aθra-* 'shoe', from IE **eu-* 'pull on, over', in Lat. *induo* 'dress' (1. 3).

SCr. *postol*, of uncertain origin, but apparently a cpd. of *po* and some derivative of IE **stel-* 'spread out' or **stel-* 'place'.

SCr. *cipela*, Slov. *cipelo*, from Hung. *cepő*, *cepellő* 'shoe'. Berneker 1. 130.

Russ. *bašmak* (SCr. *pašmag*, Pol. arch. and dial. *baszmag* 'sort of shoe'), from Turk. *bašmag* 'shoe, sandal'. Berneker 1. 45.

7. Skt. *upānah-*, from *upa-nah-* 'tie under', *nah-* 'tie' (cf. Grk. ὑπόδημα).

Skt. *pādatra-*, from *pad-* 'foot'.

Av. *aōθra-*, cf. ChSl. *obuvŭ* (above 6).

14. HAT; CAP

Grk. πέτασος, πῖλος; κυνῆ	ON <i>hōtr</i> ; <i>hūfa</i>	Lith. <i>kepūrė</i> ; <i>mučia</i> ,
NG καπέλλο; σκοῦφος	Dan. <i>hat</i> ; <i>kasket</i> , <i>hue</i>	čepčius
	Sw. <i>hatt</i> ; <i>mössa</i>	Lett. <i>cepure</i>
	OE <i>hætt</i> ; <i>cæppe</i>	ChSl. <i>klobukŭ</i>
Lat. <i>petasus</i> ; <i>pilleus</i>	ME <i>hat</i> ; <i>cappe</i>	SCr. <i>šešir</i> , <i>klobuk</i> ;
It. <i>cappello</i> ; <i>berretto</i>	NE <i>hat</i> ; <i>cap</i>	<i>kapa</i> , <i>šapka</i>
Fr. <i>chapeau</i> ; <i>cas-</i> <i>quette</i>	Du. <i>hoed</i> ; <i>muts</i> , <i>pet</i>	Boh. <i>klobouk</i> ; <i>čepice</i> ,
Sp. <i>sombrero</i> ; <i>gorra</i>	OHG <i>huot</i>	čapka
Rum. <i>pălărie</i> ; <i>șapcă</i>	MHG <i>huot</i> ; <i>mütze</i>	Pol. <i>kapelusz</i> ; <i>czapka</i>
	NHG <i>hut</i> ; <i>mütze</i>	Russ. <i>šljapa</i> ; <i>šapka</i>
OIr. <i>culpait</i>		Skt. <i>çirahçātaka</i> -, <i>çir-</i> <i>astra-</i>
NIr. <i>bairēad</i> , <i>hata</i> ; <i>caipīn</i>		Av. <i>xaoða-</i>
W. <i>het</i> ; <i>cap</i>		
Br. <i>tok</i>		

'Hat' and 'cap' (in this order in the table where a distinction can be made) do not assume their present form until a fairly late date. In most cases 'cap' or 'hood', according to the modern notion, would better describe the types of headgear worn in ancient and medieval times.

1. Derivatives of MLat. *cappa*, *cāpa* 'a sort of headgear' (Isidore), doubtless connected with Lat. *caput* 'head' in some way (cf. Walde, LEW 128).

It. *cappello* (whence NG καπέλλο), Fr. *chapeau* (from the dim. MLat. *cappellus*); OE *cæppe*, ME *cappe*, NE *cap* (whence W. *cap*, NIr. *caipīn* with dim. suffix); SCr. *kapa*, *kapice*, SCr., Russ. *šapka*, Boh. *čapka*, Pol. *czapka* (*czapa*), the Slavic forms with *š-* and *č-* perhaps through Fr. *chape* 'cope' (cf. Berneker 1. 483f.); Pol. *kapelusz* from It. *cappelluccio* 'old wornout hat', depreciatory of *cappello* (so Berneker 1. 484; against Brückner 217 directly from MLat. *cappellus*); Rum. *șapcă* from the Slavic.

2. Grk. πέτασος, from πετάννυμι (fut. πετάσω) 'spread out', originally for protection against the sun or rain (from IE **pet-*, in Lat. *pando* 'spread', etc.; Walde 2. 18). Hence Lat. *petasus*.

Grk. πῖλος, Lat. *pilleus*, *pīleus*, originally words for 'felt', from IE **pil-sos* (perhaps also in ChSl. *plŭstŭ* 'felt'), related to **pilo-* in Lat. *pilus* 'hair'. Walde 2. 71.

Grk. κυνῆ, originally 'cap of dog's skin', from κύων (gen. κυνός) 'dog'.

NG σκοῦφος, σκούφια, from It. *scuffia*, *cuffia* 'sort of headdress', MLat.

cofe 'hood' (Fr. *coiffe*), from the Germanic, cf. OHG *kuppha* 'head-covering used under the helmet' also 'sort of woman's headgear': OE *copp* 'cup', NHG *kuppe* 'round mountain-top' (Gmc. **kupp-* 'round', cf. Walde 1. 561f.). Meyer-Lübke 2024.

3. It. *berretto*, from MLat. *birretum*, *barretum* 'sort of headgear' (cf. Du Cange), and from the latter form evidently NIr. *bairēad* (direct derivation of the latter from OIr. *barr* 'top, point' [cf. O'Curry 1. 396f.] is not probable). The Medieval Latin forms are apparently derived from Vulg. Lat. *birrum* 'sort of mantle', Lat. *birrus* 'cloak with cowl' (cf. Gamillscheg 84; against Meyer-Lübke 1117 from **birrus* 'red', for *burrus* from Grk. *πυρρός*). The Latin words are of uncertain origin, perhaps from Gallic *birros*: OIr. *berr* 'short', or related to Grk. *βερρόν*, *βειρόν*·*δασύ*, *βίρροξ*·*δασύ*. Μακεδόνες Hesych. Cf. Walde, LEW 91.

Fr. *casquette*, dim. of *casque* 'helmet', from Sp. *casco* 'skull, crown (of a hat), helmet', originally 'potsherd', from *cascar* 'break' (MLat. **quassi-cāre* from *quassus* 'broken').

Sp. *sombrero*, from *sombra* 'shade' (cpd. of Lat. *sub* 'under' and *umbra* 'shade'; cf. Diez 489).

Sp. *gorra*, from Basque *gorri* 'red'. Meyer-Lübke 3822.

Rum. *pălărie*, of uncertain origin; perhaps by dissimilation for **părărie* from *păr* 'hair' (Lat. *pilus*, above, 2). Tiktin 3. 1110.

4. OIr. *culpait* (NIr. *culpaid*) 'hood' (the most common sort of head-covering), from Lat. *culcita* 'a sack filled with feathers for lying on, a cushion, etc.' (cf. Vendryes, De hib. voc. 134). Apparently as headgear first applied to some sort of quilted bonnet, or else named from the shape ('cushion-like?').

NIr. *bairēad*, cf. above, 3.

Br. *tok*, apparently from Fr. *toque* 'headgear of cloth without brim', from It. *tocca* 'cloth of silk and gold', a Germanic loanword, cf. OHG *tuoh* 'cloth' (3. 4). Henry 265, Gamillscheg 849. Other less plausible views of a Celtic origin by Thurneysen, Keltorum. 80f.; Meyer-Lübke 8763.

5. ON *hottr*, Dan. *hat*, Sw. *hatt*, OE *hætt*, ME, NE *hat* (Gmc. **hattu-* from **haðnu-*), and with different vocalism: OHG, MHG *huot*, NHG *hut*, Du. *hoed* (= OE *hōd*, NE *hood*), from IE **kādh-* 'cover, protect' (in Lat. *cassis* 'helmet', W. *caddu* 'care for', NHG *hüten*, etc.; Walde 1. 341f.).

ON *hūfa*, Dan. *hue*: Sw. *hufra* 'veil, coif', OE *hūfe*, NHG *haube* 'hood', etc., perhaps (on account of the rounded shape) from IE **geubh-*, in Grk. *κῦφός* 'bent' (extension of **geu-* 'bend'; Walde 1. 375).

Du. *mutz* (MLG *mutze*, *musse*, whence Sw. *mössa*, Lith. *mučia*), MHG, NHG *mütze*, early MHG *armuz*, *almuz*, from MLat. *almutia*, *armutia* 'cloak with cowl' (>Sp. *almucio*, Fr. *aumusse*, NE *amice*), from Arab. *al-mustaḥah* 'wide coat', from Pers. *mušta* 'fur cloak with wide sleeves'. Lokotsch 1520, Falk-Torp 750.

Du. *pet*: OFris. *pet*, LG *petzel*, MHG *bezel*, NHG *betzel* 'sort of hood', origin unknown. Cf. Franck-van Wijk 498.

6. Lith. *kepurė*, Lett. *cepure*: Boh. *čepice*, dim. of *čepec* = Russ. *čepec* 'hood' (whence Lith. *čepčius* 'cap'): Grk. *σκέπας* 'cover, envelope', from IE *(s)*gep-*. Walde 2. 559, Berneker 1. 143f. Not (as formerly considered) from Lat. *cappa*, above, 1.

7. ChSl. *klobukŭ*, SCr. *klobuk*, Boh. *klobouk* (Russ. *klobuk* 'monk's hood', Pol. *kłobuk* 'high cap'), early borrowings from a Turk. **kalbuk*, beside *kalpak* 'high cap, hat' (whence later Russ. *kalpak* 'nightcap', Pol. *kołpak* 'high fur cap', etc.). Berneker, 1. 474f.

SCr. *šešir*, origin unknown.

Boh. *čepice*, cf. above 6.

Russ. *šljapa*, origin unknown.

8. In India the turban took the place of the western hat: Skt. *çiraḥçātaka-*, lit. 'head-rag' (*çāta-* 'rag'); Skt. *çirastra-* 'helmet', derived directly from *çiras-* 'head'.

Av. *xaoða-* (OPers. *xauda-*), perhaps: Lat. *cūdo* 'skin helmet', from IE *(s)*geu-dh-*, extension of *(s)*geu-* 'cover' (cf. OIr. *cūarān* 'shoe', W. *esgid*, Goth. *skohs* id., 13. 3, 4). Walde 2. 550.

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ABBREVIATIONS

I. LANGUAGE AND DIALECT

Alb. = Albanian	Kasan. = Kasan dialect (Turkish)
Arab. = Arabic	Lat. = Latin
Aram. = Aramaic	Lesb. = Lesbian
Arc. = Arcadian	Lett. = Lettic
Arm. = Armenian	LG = Low German
Assyr. = Assyrian	Lith. = Lithuanian
Att. = Attic	MBr. = Middle Breton
Av. = Avestan	MDu. = Middle Dutch
Boeot. = Boeotian	ME = Middle English
Boh. = Bohemian	MHG = Middle High German
Br. = Breton	MIr. = Middle Irish
Bulg. = Bulgarian	MLat. = Medieval Latin
Byz. = Byzantine	MLG = Middle Low German
ChSl. = Church Slavonic	MW = Middle Welsh
Corn. = Cornish	NE = New English
Cret. = Cretan	NG = New Greek
Cypr. = Cyprian	NHG = New High German
Dan. = Danish	NIce. = New Icelandic
Dor. = Doric	NIr. = New Irish
Du. = Dutch	Norw. = Norwegian
Eol. = Eolic	NPers. = New Persian
Fr. = French	OBoh. = Old Bohemian
Fris. = Frisian	OE = Old English
Gmc. = Germanic	OFr. = Old French
Goth. = Gothic	OFris. = Old Frisian
Grk. = Greek	OHG = Old High German
Hebr. = Hebrew	OIr. = Old Irish
Hung. = Hungarian	ON = Old Norse
Icel. = Icelandic	OPers. = Old Persian
IE = Indo-European	OPruss. = Old Prussian
Ion. = Ionic	ORuss. = Old Russian
Ir. = Irish	Osc. = Oscan
It. = Italian	Osman. = Osmanli (Turkish)

Osset. = Ossetic
Phoen. = Phoenician
Pol. = Polish
Port. = Portuguese
Prov. = Provençal
Rum. = Rumanian
Russ. = Russian
SCr. = Serbo-Croatian

Skt. = Sanskrit
Slov. = Slovene
Sw. = Swedish
Turk. = Turkish
Umbr. = Umbrian
Vulg. Lat. = Vulgar Latin
W. = Welsh
Wh. Russ. = White Russian

II. OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

act. = actually
adj. = adjective
adv. = adverb
arch. = archaic
colloq. = colloquial
cpd. = compound
dial. = dialect(al)
dim. = diminutive

esp. = especially
lit. = literary, literally
obs. = obsolete
pl. = plural
pple. = participle
refl. = reflexive
sg. = singular
vulg. = vulgar

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